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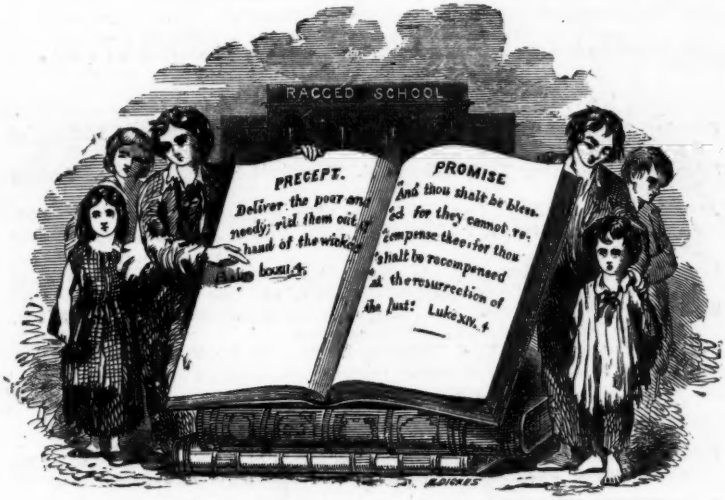
THE

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION MAGAZINE.

No. CXXXII. DECEMBER, 1859. Vol. XI.


RAGGED SCHOOL
PRECEPT.
Deliver the poor and needy; rid them out of hand of the wicked.
Psalm lxxxii. 4.
PROMISE
And thou shalt be blessed for they cannot recompense thee: for thou shalt be recompensed at the resurrection of the just: Luke xiv. 4

"The word of the Lord endureth for ever."—1 Peter i. 25.

PROFITS DEVOTED TO RAGGED SCHOOLS.

LONDON:
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*** All Communications to be addressed to the Editor, 1, Exeter Hall, London.
Orders for Advertisements to be sent to Robert K. Burt, Printer, Holborn Hill

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—The thanks of the Committee are presented to Mrs. Gulliver, for a parcel of clothing and shoes; to Anonymous, for several hats and bonnets; to the Misses Bodkin and Gardner, for a parcel of clothing made by the poor children of Highgate, for the Lamb and Flag Schools; to Mrs. Longwood, for a parcel of clothes, shoes, &c.; to the Misses Stott, for a parcel of blouses and under-clothing; to H. Sawyer, Esq., for a parcel of gentlemen's left-off clothing; to Mrs. Day, for a parcel of clothing; to Mrs. Reade, Hastings, for a piece of flannel and eight boys' shirts.

RAGGED SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

TEACHERS' MEETINGS FOR DECEMBER.

Saturday, 3rd, at Robert Street, New Cut, Lambeth. Special Devotional Meeting, at 3 P.M. Address by Mr. HYTCHE.

Saturday, 10th, at George Yard, Whitechapel. Devotional Meeting, at 3 P.M. Address by Mr. FERRY.

At Britannia Street, King's Cross. Grammar Class, at 5.30. Singing Class, at 6.15. Essay by Mr. HARVEY, at 7.15. Subject, "The Duty of Teachers in regard to the Recent Revivals."

Saturday, 17th, at Honduras Street, Old Street, St. Luke's. Aggregate Singing Class, at 3 P.M. Lessons from "Curwen's Standard Course," and "Hickson's Singing-Master."

Saturday, 24th, at Britannia Street, King's Cross. Devotional Meeting, at 3 P.M. Address by Mr. FERRY.

Saturday, 31st, at George Yard, Whitechapel. Essay by Mr. NEWTON, sen., at 5.30. Subject, "The Teaching of Christ the Ragged School Teacher's Model."

THE NEW YEAR'S DEVOTIONAL MEETING.

Saturday, January 7th, at Honduras Street, Old Street, St. Luke's. Lecture, at 3 P.M., by Rev. THOMAS ARCHER, D.D. Subject, "Our Age—its Work, and the Men for it."

THE

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The **ELEVENTH VOLUME** of this periodical will be published early in December, bound in cloth, price 2s. 6d.; and may be had at the Office of the Society, 1, Exeter Hall, Strand; and of the Publishers, PARTRIDGE & Co., 34, Paternoster Row.

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WAR WITH ROME!

The following Editorial Address has appeared in the "BRITISH ENSIGN:"—

BELOVED AND HONOURED FRIENDS!—Every man, how feeble soever his powers, or humble his position, has on earth a measure of duty to perform, which he ought to view as his special mission. This duty—this mission—depends in a great degree on his light combined with his power. Action, to be steady and vigorous, must proceed from conviction—deep, devout conviction.

Of the many notable things which have of late attracted us, all indicating the onward movement of the Vatican, and the rooted strength of its determination to make a conquest of England, the most significant is the following, from the redoubtable pen of Cardinal Wiseman, on the Subjugation of the English:—

"If ever there was a land in which work is to be done, and perhaps much to suffer, it is here. I shall not say too much if I say that we have to subjugate an dsubdue, to conquer and rule an imperial race; we have to do with a will which reigns throughout the world as the will of old Rome reigned once; we have to bend or break that will which nations and kingdoms have found invincible and inflexible. We have to gather for this work the rough stones of this great people, and to perfect them as gems for the sanctuary of God. It is good for us to be here, because a nobler field could not be chosen than England on which to fight the battle of the Church. What Constantinople, and Ephesus, and Africa, were to the heresies of old, England is to the last, complex, and manifold heresy of modern times. Were it conquered in England, it would be conquered throughout the world. All its lines meet here, and therefore in England the Church of God must be gathered in its strength."

The project is simple and definite. It is just to "conquer and rule" England! That is all—nothing less, nothing more. But *that* done, all is done! Rome is triumphant in every clime. The world is once more at the feet of Antichrist! The Cardinal has thoroughly mastered the idea in all its parts, attributes, and relations. He is wise in counsel and potent in fight.

Cardinal Wiseman deals not in idle words. He means all that he says, and he will labour for its accomplishment. All the Papists of Europe, for many years past, have been praying for the conversion of England; and with both hands they are toiling to fulfil their own petitions. They are everywhere collecting money for that purpose. The whole system of British society is being vigorously worked for its furtherance. No means are left unemployed to get Popish tutors into families, schools, and colleges. The Press is largely in their hands, in the character of well-disguised Reporters, Contributors, and Editors. The system is also powerfully represented in the Senate House.

The Government of the country is but slightly tinged with the true spirit of Evangelical Protestantism. All the high places of the land are still wrapped in darkness. True Popery is therefore less an object of aversion than true piety. Pride may rebel against the former, but the heart recoils from the latter! The fact that the money of the State is given with so lavish a hand to sustain Popish schools is a very speaking circumstance. The additional fact that £30,000 per annum is set apart for the support of the Popish College of Maynooth, in which there are constantly undergoing preparation for the service of the Popish Church in England and her colonies a regiment of from five to six hundred students, more than double the number in all the ten Independent Colleges of Great Britain, ought to wake the dead!

Under these circumstances, we are about to redouble our efforts. As a primary step in a fresh movement, we propose to issue a total of 100,000 copies of the BRITISH ENSIGN gratuitously, in batches of three each, which one stamp will carry, to select persons, at proper centres, all over the country, who would properly use them, and endeavour to procure subscribers. This we propose to do fortnightly, in portions of 3,000—that is 1,000 batches of each number, containing a specially-prepared article on Popery. This would not require a very large sum; and if a hundred substantial friends would set about it, none can tell the advantage which might accrue.

The following is a List of Subscriptions already received. Donations for this object may be sent to Dr. Campbell, or to Mr. Daniel Pratt, 10, Bolt Court, London.

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On Tuesday, October 25th, a young woman left her home in Buckinghamshire, to come to London, without her parents' knowledge, and with but a trifle of money but what was required to pay her railway fare; indeed she had not sufficient to support her for one day. Soon after her arrival, her rustic appearance attracted the attention of two fallen young women. They inquired into the particulars of her case, and, finding her to be an entire stranger in London, took her to their own wretched lodgings for the night, preserved her from harm, and the next day brought her to this Institution, requesting that she might be received, which application was granted, and the poor girl was as quickly as possible restored to her anxious parents. The following is an extract from a letter received from her mother:—

"RESPECTED SIR,—

"It is with feelings of deep gratitude, that must be felt to be realised, that I take this opportunity of informing you that R——— came home to-day about noon, for which I desire to thank God that my prayers have been answered. No one but a mother can tell the suspense and torturing anxiety that racked my system, mentally and physically, when I found my child came not home. I walked miles in the wet and wind in search of the lost one. Allow me to thank you for the kindness I have received in the person of my child. My daughter likewise wishes to thank you, and my prayer is that you may be blest in every endeavour that may be put forth by you all, for the suffering and unfortunate who have wandered from the paths of virtue. You would oblige me more than my feelings can express, if you would answer this letter, that I may know that I have not offended.

"I am your grateful well-wisher,

"A——— R———.

"To Mr. ———."

*** This is only one instance out of very many.

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SOME RESULTS OF RAGGED SCHOOLS, AS ONE REMEDY FOR CITY PERILS.

THOUGH the pages of this magazine continually record the good done by means of Ragged School efforts (such being one of its chief objects), we propose, in fulfilment of a promise made in a former paper (page 147), to gather up, in a condensed form, some of the results of such operations in London, as a conclusion to the papers on City Perils, in this our last number for the year 1859.

If the particulars are not very novel to some, we hope they will prove so to a few, and not without interest to many of our readers.

It is well known to most of our friends that the Ragged School work in London is very various, and not at all confined to mere school-work or book-teaching. It regards the condition and the welfare of the body and soul, as well as the mind, of those under its influence. As was formerly shown, the Ragged School tree has many branches, and bears many different kinds of fruit. The tree which was for the healing of the nations bore twelve manner of fruits, and, without irreverence, we have thought that our Ragged School operations in London might be classed under twelve heads or branches, each bearing its own distinct and special fruit, for the blessing and benefit of the destitute youth of this vast city.

They might be classed as follows:—

1. Sunday Schools for Bible teaching.
2. Week Evening Schools for secular instruction.
3. Day Schools for younger children and infants.
4. Industrial and Sewing Classes.
5. Shoe-black Societies.
6. Refuges and Dormitories for the most destitute.
7. Emigration for grown lads and girls.
8. Mothers' and Fathers' Meetings.
9. Penny Banks.
10. Clothing Clubs.
11. Lectures, Reading-rooms, and Libraries.
12. Situations found for boys and girls fit for place.

Our best plan, in looking for results, will be to glance hastily at the fruit that has already arisen from these various branches, leaving particular cases for special notice in separate articles as they appear.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—When we look at the temptations to Sabbath-breaking that beset the young in London—the Sunday markets, the Sunday shops open, the numerous public-houses, with their many attractions, the river steam-boats and railroad excursions at cheap fares, and other snares for the young and thoughtless—what a blessing it must be to succeed in getting 23,000 *scholars under Bible teaching and kind Christian influence on every Sabbath day!* How many a sweet thought is conveyed from earnest teachers

to their scholars on such occasions; how many a temptation is turned aside or made pointless; how many a tear is dried, and trouble lessened, by the sympathy and good advice of Christ's followers who thus gather in the lost and neglected ones of this great city! How many wanderers are thus reclaimed, and Sabbath-breakers brought to attend the public worship of God!

Then the WEEK EVENING SCHOOLS—what a blessing to those who have had no education when young, and who yet thirst for instruction; and to others who never could find time or opportunity to read and write till they were growing up to manhood, and who yet may have talents of a high order, never yet brought out! When we think of such men as Robert Stephenson never learning to read till nearly twenty years old, and yet becoming great and useful men, may we not expect that some bright gems may yet come from those Ragged Schools, where week-evening instruction is given in reading, writing, and arithmetic—the mind developed and the heart impressed at the same time? The very fact of gathering so many from the streets during the dangerous hours of evening, must be a blessing; for they are drawn from evil companionship, and from many other evils, and are thus brought under direct influence for good.

And so also with the DAY SCHOOLS for young children who are not at work in the day, and infants. If National and British Schools are a blessing—and who will deny that they are?—in like manner Ragged Day Schools are so also, only to a poorer and more needy class—those who are too poor or too neglected to be able to pay anything for their education. But book-learning and training the mind, and improving the heart, are not all that a poor child needs wherewith to fight the battle of life. Having to get his food by the work of his own hands, he needs instruction in some handicraft, or, at all events, some guidance as to industrial occupation, that may fit him to gain a living by work when he gets up in life.

The INDUSTRIAL CLASSES, therefore, supply these. Indeed, many have thought that manual more than mental work is needed for young lads and girls; and throughout the country industrial teaching is no doubt far more general than it once was. In our industrial classes, many boys have been taught a trade (though they may not become expert or finished workmen), and many girls have learnt sewing and other household and domestic duties to fit them for future life.

That happy offshoot of our industrial branch, the SHOE-BLACK SOCIETY, next shows its many-coloured fruit, so gratifying to every beholder, and beneficial to every recipient. Think of so many lads (in red, blue, yellow, and other tints) getting their own livelihood, paying their own outfits, some maintaining aged parents or destitute relatives, many with a balance to their credit in the bank; think of the independent, or rather self-dependent, feeling this engenders in those juvenile mariners on life's troubled sea; how it shows "the power of the pence," and throws around many a poor home and dull cheerless locality a little pleasant sunshine to delight all who witness it.

But, with all these appliances, many a poor lad has no opportunity to work, and no parents to find food for him—many a poor girl homeless and destitute. How delightful to lead such to a REFUGE or DORMITORY, and to say, "Be ye warmed, and clothed," and fed, till you can work for your own living, or find friends to care for and nourish you. What vice and immorality, what

degradation and crime, are thus prevented, what trials and suffering removed, what comfort and pleasure obtained to the poor neglected outcasts!

Yet many are even yet exposed to evil: those whose associates are vicious and dangerous, whose relatives will not let these rescued ones enjoy a happiness they themselves have no taste for, and who would wish all to be as miserable and wicked as they are. Thus it is needful to transplant some of our young plants to a foreign shore; and so EMIGRATION *to the colonies* has been found an inestimable boon to many, from which most delightful results have arisen. Of this constant proofs are being received, and some letters will shortly be given in these pages to confirm this; while many in the navy, and many in the army, from this class—in our ships in the Baltic, and in our ranks in the Crimea, during the Russian war—prove that her Majesty has loyal subjects and faithful soldiers and sailors in great numbers from our Ragged Schools.

Then what a blessing MOTHERS' MEETINGS have become! In the calm, social evening useful readings, the making and mending classes for poor women, how many a lonely heart has been cheered, many a fainting spirit comforted and supported! The contact of mind with mind, the better and more instructed class with the lower and more ignorant, is alone a continual blessing; while pointed advice on home management and domestic arrangements, cleaning, cooking, and such matters, which go to economise the poor man's slender means, and enlarge his scanty comforts, ever and anon bring unmistakable instances of real good.

Upon this has followed a necessity and also a desire to save up odd pence, stray halfpence, and insignificant farthings, on the principle that "mony littles make a muckle." Thus PENNY BANKS have become popular among us, and young as well as old have become surprised at the consequences—have hardly believed that their pence and halfpence should in one year make so many pounds to be dealt out at the right time in useful clothing, coals, or potatoes. The provident habits thus induced and fostered bid fair to bring mighty results in after years to all who are thus induced to join in this movement.

These have produced CLOTHING and SHOE CLUBS, and cold weather and frosty nights are divested of half their terrors to many half-naked children by such means.

But time fails, and our space is nearly exhausted. It remains to notice LECTURES, READING-ROOMS, and LIBRARIES, and also SITUATIONS FOUND for those able and willing to work.

Nothing has tended to enliven our schools and scholars more than entertaining and instructive LECTURES, especially when a magic-lantern or the diagrams of the Educational Union accompany them. Truants from school are thus brought back, wanderers reclaimed, the backward encouraged, the listless aroused, the intellect enlarged, the heart improved, conscience guided or reproved, good habits strengthened, evil ones subdued.

Many things that cannot be taught in the Sunday, Day, and Evening Schools are here made plain to little folks, or big people with little minds; and many truths from history, biography, science, or Scripture are thus brought clearly before ignorant adults, or rude, untaught juveniles; while the READING-ROOM for working men and lads, and LENDING LIBRARIES for all, are patronised by those whose minds have been awakened by lectures and all our varied modes of instruction.

Though, among those with whom we have to do, it must still be a "pursuit of knowledge under difficulties," yet when we reflect on the large number of great men who have in past ages encountered and surmounted such difficulties, may we not reasonably hope that some great men—some Kitto or Brown, or Arkwright or Stephenson—may yet come from our Ragged Schools? This is rendered the more likely by the last branch that we can notice—that of FINDING PLACES for our scholars when they are old enough to be placed in a situation to earn their own bread. Every year about 2,000 young persons are thus placed out from our London schools; and many retain their places with steadiness and persevering industry. Witness the large numbers yearly rewarded for doing so during twelve months with good character: more than 2,000 in the last five years.

Whether such young persons may continue to go on in the right path we cannot say; that must be left in God's hand. Let us continue to do our duty to them, and no doubt Providence will bring good out of it in some way, if it be not exactly in the way we propose and hope for.

We have thus given a kind of picture or *resumé* of Ragged School work and its results, and some of the remedies applied in late years for the perils of city life in regard to the juvenile population of London. May it tend to stir up some to active usefulness who have hitherto done little for their neighbour's good, and to encourage others who are engaged day by day and week after week in works of usefulness and mercy. May we all remember that God has placed us in this world for a high and holy purpose,—to work out our own salvation, and to labour for that of all around us. May we all feel that to every one there is a duty according to the talents, the time, and the opportunity God has bestowed on each, and that we are solemnly bound, in return for God's great mercy to us individually, to labour for others, and to do that duty which God has fitted us to do with all our might; especially in these days, when God is pouring out peculiar blessings, in a large measure, upon others, in Ireland, Scotland, and even in London (see November Magazine), may we look for, and labour for, and pray for, and expect a large blessing upon any work done for him in our Ragged Schools. May we find that we do not look up to him in vain. Then shall we find that God's word will not return unto him void, but it shall accomplish that which he pleases; and "instead of the thorn shall come up the fir-tree, and instead of the brier shall come up the myrtle-tree: and it shall be to the Lord for a name, for an everlasting sign that shall not be cut off." H. S.

LIGHT-PORTER BRIGADE.

IN our number for April last was noticed the commencement of the "Light-Porter Brigade" at Dumfries. The effort was then struggling into existence, and we are now glad to find it has so far succeeded as to enable its friends to issue the first annual report, with rules, list of contributors, and balance-sheet, complete. The object of the society is similar to that of the shoe-blacks of London, viz., to provide employment for such Ragged School boys that cannot otherwise obtain it; and who, while members of the Brigade, are to be subject to such oversight and rules as may tend to form industrial and moral habits, and thus prepare the youths for better and more responsible positions in after life. The principles of the society are sound, and the reducing of them to practice has benefited a few of the wayward lads of Dumfries. We say a few, because as yet only fifteen lads appear to have been brought under the kindly influences of this Brigade.

All credit to the generous-hearted promoter of this scheme, Mr. William Gregan, for thus taking the initiative in this good work; it is, however, hoped that some of the ministers and members of the twelve Evangelical churches of Dumfries and Maxwelltown will not longer leave Mr. Gregan alone in carrying on this work: but will come forward and aid this enterprise, that it may be carried out on an enlarged scale. The report states that the Ragged School in Dumfries "has been of inestimable benefit in providing instruction and moral and industrial training for neglected or destitute children; but it is frequently found that when poor boys have passed through the Ragged or other charitable Schools, there is a great difficulty in getting them into employment without a character or recommendation, and vagrancy or crime is too often the result. Hence the necessity of some kind of employment being provided for these destitute and orphan boys has often occurred to all who have had any connection with the management of the Ragged School. As there seemed no prospect of any general effort being made to meet the difficulty of providing employment for such lads, and of training them to regular and industrious habits, it appeared that some individual effort was required in order to secure so desirable an object; and it appeared that it might be attained by the formation of a Light-Porter Brigade. It was therefore resolved to commence with a few boys as message-runners, or light porters, on a scale which, should it prove unsuccessful, would occasion no great pecuniary loss. For this purpose six boys were selected, whose only recommendation was their poverty and destitution. The boys were provided with a uniform of brown moleskin, with red facings, each having a brass number. They commenced, on the 31st July, 1858, their labours on the streets and at the railway station, coaches, &c., and a code of rules was drawn out. It was agreed that the boys should pay every evening the amount of their earnings during the day, and that a separate account should be kept of the earnings of each boy, and of the outlay on his account. The earnings of the boys amounted to £46 11s. 11d.; the expenditure to £85 12s. 1d. The deficiency was met by subscriptions, &c. At the commencement, the boys lodged at different places; but the great disadvantages attending separate lodgings soon became evident, and that for the successful working of the scheme a proper house was necessary, where the boys could be all lodged together, and trained to something resembling family discipline. It is gratifying to be able to state that this has, to some extent, been now attained; and that since Whitsunday last the boys have all been accommodated at one place. A room for a "Boys' Home" was taken at No. 9, New Market-street, Dumfries, and has been placed under the charge of a suitable person. The room is furnished in a very plain but comfortable manner, and the boys are subject to rules and regulations, to which a strict adherence is required. The boys have complete suits of clothes for Sabbath; and attend regularly public worship in the Loreburn-street Church, where seats are provided for them, and in the afternoon they attend the Sabbath-school in the same place. In order that the boys may receive that instruction in the ordinary branches of education in which they are mostly deficient, a class for reading, writing, and arithmetic has been formed at the "Home," and is conducted from seven to nine o'clock every evening by a teacher engaged for the purpose; and it is gratifying to be able to state that the boys are making considerable progress. With regard to the conduct of the boys, it may be stated that while, from their previous habits, it was to be expected there would be occasional trials of temper and patience to those interested in their welfare, in general they have conducted themselves in a satisfactory manner, and seem to appreciate the advantages of regular meals, cleanliness, and those home comforts to which they formerly were utter strangers.

RULES FOR THE LIGHT-PORTER BRIGADE.

"I. To rise in Summer at 6 o'clock, and go to bed at 10 o'clock. To rise in Winter at 8 o'clock, and go to bed at 9 o'clock.

II. Each Boy, before going to bed, to clean his Shoes, and fold up his Clothes neatly, placing them upon his chair.

III. Breakfast at 9 o'clock precisely; Dinner at 1 o'clock; Supper at half-past 6.

IV. The Boys to sit down together to each Meal, and no one to rise till all have finished. The presiding Boy for the week to say grace and return thanks.

V. A portion of Scripture to be regularly read, verse about, every Morning after Breakfast, and every Evening at 9 o'clock. The Daily Prayers to be read at the same time by the Boys in order. Each Boy to kneel down in Private Prayer, Morning and Evening.

VI. The strictest Cleanliness to be observed in Person, Clothes, and Room. The use of Intoxicating Drinks, Tobacco, and Snuff, entirely prohibited.

VII. The Boys are enjoined to be gentle and kind to each other, and civil and obliging to their Matron.

VIII. The above Rules to be strictly observed, and read aloud by one of the Boys every Saturday Evening. Any violation to be reported by the Matron."

SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

(*Concluded from page* 229.)

LORD SHAFTESBURY proceeded to say—Inquire, for instance, how much crime is caused by drunkenness—not only in the moment itself of intoxication, but by the condition of life and habit of body brought on by inebriety. But then go further, and inquire how much of that habit of inebriety is due to the social and domiciliary state of large masses of the operative classes; to their drinking usages; the state of the workshops. Our admirable friend, Dr. Southwood Smith—to whom all humanity is so deeply indebted—has oftentime remarked, "When I see a wayward, fretful, fractious child, I say, in many cases, that child needs medicine, and not punishment." And so might not (why put the question?)—might not a row of well-trained, well-ventilated, well-ordered, dwelling-houses, be less expensive than a prison-house? Thus almost all the subjects of our meeting run one into the other. On the principle of Reformatories for children and young persons under a certain age there is no longer any dispute; and by a judicious and far-sighted management of them we may bring good out of evil, and supply many trustworthy and well-trained lads to the navy, the colonies, and various industrial departments. The inquiry, however, should be extended to Refuges, which are oftentimes preventive of Reformatories, as I am sure many of those present will be able to testify. I still persist in the opinion that I ventured, some years ago, to embody in a bill, in which power was given to the police to take any vagrant or begging child before a magistrate, who, according to the evidence, might send the child to the workhouse, or any place open to receive it; make the parents responsible for the charge; and imprison them in case of refusal or non-payment. The bill passed the House of Lord, and was rejected by the Commons; but I had the testimony of most of the London magistrates, the police, and many others of great experience, that such a system would, in little more than twelve months, have dried up one great source of juvenile delinquency; for in this, as in other cases, poverty is not the cause—many of the parents or guardians, if they may be so called, live in clover on the earnings of those wretched striplings, and have, as I have learned on investigation, resources of their own to the extent sometimes of 30*s.* a-week! But on the principle of Reformatories for adults—Reformatories, I mean, at private, not at the public expense—there is more difference of opinion. The difficulty, I admit,

is great. These institutions are more costly; they require much patience, skill, and forbearance, and a heart proof against a series of disappointments. But we must consider not only the difficulty, but the necessity of the effort. The class which, after the period of sentence, is turned loose again upon the world, has always been large; but, since the repeal of the penalty of transportation, it has become much larger. It must be dealt with; to disregard them, as some people in fact, though hardly in words, propose, is impossible. If the public would ignore them, they will not ignore the public, but will, in self-preservation, resort again to violence and plunder. Employment, emigration, or renewed imprisonment are the three courses open for the treatment of these men. Renewed imprisonment is hopeless, cruel, and, on the full scale, impracticable. It would be the incarceration of an army. Employment requires some preliminary character when the market to which they apply is already overstocked; and to send them out as free emigrants would be barely justifiable, unless we had a tolerable assurance that we were not inflicting a curse on the land of their adoption. Many men, we believe, leave the prisons with good intentions, but relapse into crime from the impossibility of obtaining an honest livelihood. Our records of emigration show a compensating success. We may state that 45 per cent. are reclaimed to an orderly life, and that few or none of these fall away from it. Surely this subject requires very mature deliberation before it be cast aside! The public health and social economy, though they are so entwined that we cannot handle the one without touching the other, are yet so extensive, various, and important in their details, that they justly claim a president, vice-presidents, and secretaries for each department. The consideration of the public health involves far more than the mere physical *status* of the population. It has its physical aspect certainly, but it has also its moral, political, and financial aspects. Public health, with all its accompaniments, is the end; and social economy the means by which we endeavour to arrive at it. To those who have never investigated these things, our activity and earnestness appear speculative and fanatical. But we assert that it is the study of the prime laws and requirements of our nature. We observe an enormous amount of physical degradation and suffering, and we are filled with apprehension and pity. We examine still further, and we perceive its direful effects on the moral, social, and political condition of millions of the human race. Our feelings rise absolutely to terror, and then begin to awaken the conscience. Science, zeal, piety, and prayer come to our aid; we learn and apply the preventive and remedial agencies, and soon perceive that, though death is the lot of all, a vast proportion of the disease that hastens his approach and incapacitates and dishonours life, before he comes, is self-inflicted by man, and not divinely imposed; that the certainty of such an issue, if we are unmindful, is one of the temptations or trials to which we are subjected; but that in this, as in all other things, we are not tried above that we are able, but, with the trial, a way also is made for escape, that we may be able to bear it. Nor are we without the sanction of Scripture itself, not only for the principles, but in some measure for the details of sanitary provisions. The health and comfort of society, with the decency and preservation of individual life, as well from neglect as from disease, were deemed worthy of a place in the Levitical code; and now, after more than 3,000 years, whether we contend with epidemics or endeavour to regulate the ordinary course of the public health, we are carrying into effect, aided by the more scientific processes of modern days, the principles laid down by the inspired lawgiver. Now, the nation has a deep and lasting interest for herself, and for them, in the physical welfare of all her children, not merely in their numerical existence, but in the power and duration of their working life. "In the multitude

of the people," says Solomon, "is the king's honour;" most true, but not in a sickly, enfeebled, and incapable multitude. She needs her people, every day, more and more, for the industrial and military purposes of the country; she needs many to be retained at home, and many to go out in emigration, peopling the vast wastes of the earth with the Anglo-Saxon race. But if they go, let them go as children, not as outcasts; unbroken in allegiance, unbroken in affection, and not in a spirit which, in the day of their prosperity, shall say "Corban" to their parent in any hour of her peril! Whatever may be the doubts and contradictions of those who have not investigated these matters for themselves, no one who has done so will hesitate to pronounce their influence to be pernicious on the disposition, habits, and moral character of the people. "In England and Wales alone," writes Dr. Gavin Milroy, in a letter to me, "the Registrar-General states that between 50,000 and 60,000 deaths at least every year may be regarded as premature and avoidable. . . . . It has been calculated that, upon the general aggregate of diseases, there are between twenty and thirty cases of sickness for every death which takes place. At the very lowest estimate, it would thus appear that there is at least more than a million attacks of illness in the course of the year which might be avoided by greater attention to the hygiene of the poor." This is most true; pauperisation, fretfulness, disruption of families and domestic life, nervous excitement, and a fury for drink, follow on these ravages. The wife, perhaps, dies, and leaves the husband with a large family of children of tender years; he forms some new connection, or marries another wife; and then begins the rule of the stepmother—one of the most fertile sources of crime and suffering in the wide masses of our population. Filth and miasma will, in some form or other, accomplish their work, and, like evil spirits anxious only for destruction, if they cannot extinguish the physical, will corrupt the moral life of many generations. Where such agencies are rife and unchecked, there cannot long be the hope of internal peace or external security. The existence of a discontented, peevish, and grovelling people is dangerous and disreputable alike. That we are not so is due, under God, to the exertions of those wise men who called your attention to the necessity of repressive measures. That we may not be so hereafter must be due to you, who now know the mischief, as they did, and who have the remedy in your own hands. The lowest consideration in point of principle, though the most powerful generally in point of argument, is the question of the effect on public and private finances. To what extent the annual sums, either levied by rate or voluntary contributions, would be abated by a superior state of the health of the people, it might be difficult to ascertain with precision; but an estimate may easily be formed. Look to the large amount raised by rates for the relief of the poor, and remember that a very large proportion of pauperism, widowhood, and orphanage is due to the ravages of disease. Consider the number of asylums and institutions for parentless children; of hospitals and infirmaries that arise from the same source. The sickness of a family eats up in a short time the savings of years, and leaves the members of it, if they survive, disabled for renewed accumulations. The crime, too, that springs from all these causes must be paid for at the public expense—in police, in prosecutions, in courts, in prisons; and still more by society at its private cost—in thefts, and frauds, and violence, for which, perhaps, it may obtain the punishment of the offender, but for which it will certainly obtain no other compensation. Now those who assert such things have "not followed cunningly devised fables." "They speak the words of truth and soberness." The case of Ely I mentioned last year; let me now earnestly recommend to your attention the report for 1851 of the Macclesfield

Local Board of Health. Here you will see at once what a zealous and enlightened body of men can do. They tell you that their system has been in operation for five years. The results are beyond question. The rate of mortality in the borough was, before they began, 33 in 1,000; for the last five years it has been 26 in 1,000; so that 1,015 lives have been saved. In funeral expenses alone, calculated from the returns of 232 burial clubs, £1,721 has been saved. But there have been 28,420 cases of sickness; and the cost of these cases being estimated, according to the data of the benefit societies, at 1s. a-day for 20 days, there has been a further reduction of expense by £28,420. Again, observe the increased average duration of human life. The average age of all who died in the first period was 24 years; while, in the surrounding agricultural district, it was 34 years. In the last five years it has been 27 years. Each year gains an accession, the last year's average being 28½ years. Thus it proceeds; length of days by three years have been added to each inhabitant. "A few years ago," says the Reporter, "statements such as these were received with little favour; indeed, many people affected to ridicule them. Now, however, such vital statistics have assumed an authority which prevents even the most ignorant from questioning their real value. One more fact. "The deaths of children under one year of age have decreased 16·3 per cent.; and those under five years 4·0 per cent." This is a sample of what has been already achieved in many parts, and of what might be achieved in every part of the United Kingdom; and well have we a right to say to every one, "Go thou and do likewise." But the benefits of improvements of dwellings, streets, courts, alleys, of drainage, ventilation, supply of good water, removal of nuisances, piggeries, hay-stalls, bone-boiling, poisonous manufactures, with the whole array of noxious agencies, are now almost universally admitted. Yet many pause at the preliminary expense. It will, therefore, be a part of our inquiries to examine the pecuniary bearings of the whole subject, and show, as we most undoubtedly can show, that a financial outlay on works such as these will be amply compensated by a financial return in "good measure, pressed down, and running over." There are other points in social economy better adapted for the leisure of the sections than for discussion here; suburban dwellings for the working classes in the large towns are among the first,—the principle of them is admirable, but we have found it difficult to devise a good practical system; limitation of the hours of labour; and then what a field do the inmates of workhouses present, and especially the children, of whom there were, not long ago, not less than 50,000! Now were these poor things transferred from the close and fœtid spots in the densely-peopled neighbourhoods, and collected in district schools (formed by a combination of parishes), of which we have some excellent instances, the benefit would be incalculable. A society has lately been established for the visitation of these institutions, a society in which ladies have taken the lead; and I trust that we shall soon be favoured by some of their reports. That the lowest depths of filth, confusion, and disease may be cleansed and regulated, is proved by the operation of the Common Lodging-house Act wherever it has been fairly introduced. Its effect has been to banish fever from these receptacles, and establish decency and order. This is matter of congratulation Many thousands of our people, from choice or necessity, will continue to live very migratory lives, and it is consolatory to find that they even are not beyond the reach of care and civilisation. The various topics of inquiry connected with this head are concisely and clearly arranged in the official programme of our proceedings. All are, no doubt, of real importance; and the research will exercise and enrich our understandings. But while some deliberate, let some act; a few points of practical utility settled, and immediately put in motion, will simplify

our whole course, and solve, by operation, very many of the several intricacies that we are preparing for discussion. One point alone remains. We ask the question, "How far, and in what way, shall we promote and support the wholesome recreations of the people?" Now, clearly, the ruling power should have nothing to do with such a care: let them provide parks and play-grounds, and their work is done. But what benefits would be effected by private interference? I throw it out only for conversation. Yet the matter is not of trifling importance. We might improve and direct the taste of the people, and check, in some measure, the reviving appetite for the detestable amusements of the bull-bait and the prize-ring. Harvest-homes, excursions, and things of that sort are admirable, if duly managed; and I would call attention to the "Olympian Games" at Wenlock, in Shropshire (tested by the experience of ten years), for encouragement of athletic exercises. Sure I am that this manifestation of interest begets a sympathy between all classes. A man will oftentimes be more gratified by your attention to his amusement than by your regard for his necessities. And (if the instance of the Ragged Schools may be quoted) we may assert that the prospect of a summer treat on the river, or in the fields, is far more effective for discipline during the whole preceding year than would be twenty times the duration in length of punishment. I entertain an ardent hope that these meetings will rise higher and higher in public favour. They are adapted to the age; they accomplish a work and satisfy a want. Their peripatetic character diffuses interest and knowledge, keeps up a perpetual novelty, and prevents stagnation. Though in movement, they present a constant centre to which hints, suggestions, the various and scattered knowledge in the country may be directed. Many minds that have hitherto slept are called into co-operation, and many, perhaps, commence a career. Efforts are invited which otherwise might never be made, or made uselessly. A man may have no time nor opportunity for an elaborate treatise; but here a single sheet is submitted to the most intelligent judges,—it is recorded by the daily press, and a few modest lines do more than the work of a big book. Is it forbidden to push our aspirations even higher? Is it forbidden to believe that these gatherings may be of nations, and so become, under God, subsidiary to the great issue of "beating our swords into ploughshares, and our spears into pruning-hooks"? By the aid of Great Easterns, the Channel may be reduced to a leap, and the Atlantic to only a prolonged bridge. The advantage will be great, for all these matters require wide experience; they need many minds, many habits, many views, many facts, and many men to throw light upon them. Until we can be brought to one flat resemblance throughout the world, the race must be considered in its various phases, and with reference also to the peculiar difficulties and wants of each, and the adaptation of peculiar remedies. In this way the exchange of ideas, like the exchanges of commerce, may be truly beneficial. An evil existing in one country may be remedied by the good existing in another. I may be told that the standard we have raised is too high; but a high standard alone will excite high effects. We are desired "earnestly to covet the best gifts;" and the very coveting alone of such things is the first step towards perfection. But, while we institute remedies and devise good, we may (such is human nature) introduce new evils. Everything has a tendency to run into abuse; and a main object of this Association is to watch such excrescences, nip them in the bud, or, at least, give warning. Let us suppose that we fail of our contemplated ends; our very failure, like the failures of alchymy, will bring a contribution of facts to true science; we shall, at least, have deserved the praise of Terentius Varro, that we "did not despair of the republic." Let us suppose that we but partially succeed in our day. Well, then, receive the measure of success

with faith and joy; for who can tell what blessings may await those who, in another generation, shall enter into our labours? Let us suppose that our success is complete. Then we must remember that to use the harvest aright is no less a duty and a work than it was to obtain it. The appeal is to every one; the rich and the poor, the scientific and the ignorant, the occupied and the leisurely, the great and the small—all have their share. Oftentimes the smallest in the eye of man is the greatest in the eye of a higher power. We may differ in phases of thought, in modes of action, in expressions of feeling, in the stamp and colour of our opinions; but while differences will appear on the surface, concord may lie beneath; and may we not strive that all, of every degree, though in various sorts and manner, be really and effectively combined for the one grand final consummation: "Glory to God in the highest; on earth, peace, goodwill towards men"? (The noble earl resumed his seat amid loud and repeated cheers, the reading of the paper having occupied nearly an hour and a-half.)

A CRISIS.

A SCHOOL has been in existence twenty-two years in New Nichol Street, near the back of Shoreditch Church, a spot from which the chaplain of the House of Correction states "he has more young thieves than from any other portion of the metropolis." This statement, with the additional fact that it is on the borders of the destitute parishes of Spitalfields and Bethnal Green, is enough, it is hoped, to prove its *necessity*.

It has been entirely carried on by the personal labours of a few friends residing at Islington (a distance of three miles), having no interest in the neighbourhood—*beyond the interest of pity*; beginning in one small room with some dozen outcast children, and increasing steadily until *sixteen* rooms have been occupied with some *eleven hundred children* in weekly attendance.

10,000 children have passed through the schools!
2,000 adults have assembled for the worship of God!
3,000 Bibles and 36,000 periodicals have been sold or given away.
£600 have been expended in alleviating distress.
£2,500 have been raised to carry on the work.
£1,800 have been received by the Penny Bank and Clothing Club.

The work at present comprises:—

A Day School for Boys, Girls, and Infants.
An Evening School, open every night.
A Sunday School, morning and afternoon.
A Sunday Evening School.
Three Services on the Sabbath for the worship of God, principally attended by the parents of the scholars.
Two Week Evening Services.
An Infant Nursery, for taking young children whilst parents are at work.
A Penny Bank. A Clothing Club.
An Industrial Sewing Class. A Loan Library (300 volumes).
A paid Missionary, Schoolmaster and Four Assistants, and Sixty-five Voluntary Teachers.

All these useful agencies are threatened with utter *extinction* through the expiration of the lease and the dilapidated state of the premises—no others being obtainable. Ground can be got on which to erect suitable buildings; but *money is wanted*. The teachers themselves have had principally to support the schools, which, from their

magnitude, has tasked their most willing efforts, and they now respectfully lay their case before the public, on whose behalf they have been so long labouring.

A considerable sum is required, and that *immediately*; otherwise, on the 31st March next, the New Nichol Street Ragged Schools will, it is feared, *cease to exist*.

Subscriptions thankfully received by Mr. Gent, the Secretary of the Ragged School Union, 1, Exeter Hall, Strand.

SPIRITUAL LIFE IN RAGGED SCHOOLS—DELEGATES' MEETING.

AGREEABLY to previous notice, a meeting of delegates from Ragged Schools was held in the Field Lane School-room, on Wednesday, 16th November, 1859. Tea was provided, and was enjoyed by all present. In the absence of Lord Shaftesbury, the Hon. Sec., Mr. W. Locke, presided.

After tea an hour was spent in devotional exercises, especially in prayer that God would grant an enlarged blessing upon the labours of Ragged School teachers in all our London schools, dormitories, and refuges. A hymn was first sung, viz., "Come, thou Fount of ev'ry blessing, tune my heart to sing thy praise," and the 55th chapter of Isaiah read.

Mr. Blake then engaged in prayer. Another portion of Isaiah was then read, viz., 64th chapter, verses 1 to 9; and Mr. Bradshaw offered prayer. A portion of the Acts followed, viz., Acts 2nd chapter, verses 16, 17, 18, 32, 33, 38, 39, and Acts 4th chapter, verses 24 to 30; after which prayer was offered by Mr. Day.

A hymn was then sung, viz., "When I behold the wondrous cross on which the Prince of glory died;" and the hour was closed by a prayer from Mr. Watts, the Lord's Prayer, and the blessing. All seemed to enjoy the opportunity. The reading of Sacred Scripture was listened to with breathless attention; the singing was melodious and heart-stirring; the prayers earnest and suitable. The subject for consideration was then brought on by the Chairman, viz.: Spiritual Life in Ragged Schools, as treated in the November number of the Ragged School Magazine.

Mr. Locke said—He regretted the absence of Lord Shaftesbury, who could have filled the chair so much better, but in his absence it devolved on the Hon. Secretary, and he must do his duty. All present, he trusted, would feel as he did, that the hour they had passed in devotion was very pleasant and encouraging. He trusted it would prove a blessing afterwards to all present and to all the children in our Ragged Schools. All present must have read the account in the Magazine of November, which showed that the earnest prayers of the teachers, at least in one of our schools, were being answered. The question naturally arose, Why were such results confined to ONE of our schools? After fifteen years' labour (the time that he, Mr. Locke, and others then present, had been engaged in the work) how did we see so little fruit arise from so much seed sown, and labour bestowed? There had been for years and years a large number of earnest and diligent teachers sowing the seed of God's word, and praying for his blessing to give it increase; and yet we seldom heard of a decided change in any large number of those under such good influences; and never, before the last month, of a school where a considerable number gave clear evidence of a change of heart, within the short space of a few short weeks. That a work of God was going on in the school referred to, no candid observer could for a moment doubt. We should ask, Why should it not be extended to many, if not to all, of our schools?

Why has it not been so? Has there been a want of diligence and earnestness in teaching God's word, or a want of prayer for God's Holy Spirit to accom-

pany the word taught, or a want of faith in prayer, as if such blessings (so largely poured out elsewhere of late, in America, Ireland, and elsewhere) were too much for us to expect? What is the hindrance? We meet to inquire, and try to guide each other solemnly to consider the matter thus brought before our minds. As far as we could observe of God's dealings in other places, it had not been by much preaching, or man's wisdom, that revivals had begun, but mainly by God's word and earnest prayer. For many years past the good seed has been sown in a variety of ways throughout our land by means of Scripture Readers, Home and City Missionaries, Christian Visitors, Sunday School Teachers, and others. It now seemed springing up into fruit, under the influence of believing prayer; the prayers sometimes of two or three, or even one, earnest Christian man or woman who took God at his word, and believed that he would accomplish that He had said He would.

It appeared in most cases, however, that where a revival began, there had been, in addition to the Bible and prayer, an account given by some one of what God was doing for his people in some other place; and that was the case in the school under consideration, where a reverend gentleman who had seen the Irish revivals gave the children a plain and heartfelt account of what he himself had seen going on.

Would it not be well, where such a person could be had, to have such an account given in all our schools; not a statement of theories or mere notions, but a simple story of facts, put in plain language before the children?

Then, if results such as we have seen followed, and any young persons gave signs of conviction, let such persons be observed and encouraged to come and cast their burden on the great Burden-bearer. If only a little flame appeared, let it be watched, not quenched by roughness or neglect; at the same time let us avoid flattering the children in any way, or stimulating them to express feelings they do not really feel, but merely assume from a desire to be thought of and spoken about. Let there be no making lists of converted and unconverted, or anything that would lead the young to say, "Stand by, I am holier than thou;" for if we see the old often fall away, we must expect that our Ragged School children, who are exposed to so many and great changes, will likewise in many cases fall away from their professions.

"Ye shall know them by their fruits," and, therefore, we should wait for those, and not be hasty in deciding on the change that may appear among numbers of our children.

Mr. Locke concluded by calling upon the delegates to express their opinion on the subject in hand, especially why so little fruit appeared as yet from the large amount of labour bestowed, and what could be done to increase and foster it.

Remarks and suggestions were then kindly and freely made by Mr. Mark, Mr. Hytche, Mr. Watts, Mr. Day, Mr. Aldrich, Mr. Williams, and other gentlemen. The following propositions were, during the evening, made by the respective speakers:—

1. That teachers prepare, by study and prayer, for an effective discharge of their duties in their classes, that they may become God's honoured instruments for the conversion of their scholars.

2. That scholars' prayer-meetings be formed under suitable oversight, and that the elder scholars be present at the teachers' prayer-meetings.

3. That arrangements be made for suitable addresses to be given to the schools by gentlemen who have been in Ireland and other places where the religious awakening has been experienced.

4. That, by kindly influences, any indications of religious impressions that may appear to have been made upon the mind and heart of the children be fostered.

5. That we be cautious, lest the awakening lead to hypocrisy instead of to holiness;

but do not let caution lead to mistrust of Christian effort, nor to unbelief of God's manifestations of grace.

6. That what is asked for of God in prayer we should EXPECT to receive. In this respect the early Christian Church was deficient; they prayed, without ceasing, for Peter. God answered by delivering Peter in an unexpected way from prison; and when Rhoda announced to the praying Christians Peter's presence at the gate, they said she was mad. She persists; the Church hesitates, and decides, "It is his angel." The oft-repeated loud knocks at the door, however, indicate there is some one outside possessing a little of Peter's natural impetuosity, "and when they had opened the door, and saw him, they were astonished." Why? Because they asked for more than they expected to receive; therefore, when they received the answer to their prayers, "they were astonished." God is as ready in these latter days to answer prayers as in the days of the early Church; for "the Lord's hand is not shortened, that it cannot save; neither his ear heavy, that it cannot hear."

The time came for closing the meeting while the consideration of the subject was exciting deep interest in the minds of all present, and, as it was thought undesirable to prolong the meeting after the usual time, it was agreed unanimously to adjourn it for a fortnight, in order further to confer on this important subject.

Correspondence.

OUTLINE OF BIBLE-TEACHING IN RELATION TO "REVIVALS."

To the Editor of the Ragged School Union Magazine.

SIR,—The social benefits of Ragged Schools are too palpable to permit the most cautious to doubt. The 350 well-conducted shoe-blacks who crowd our leading thoroughfares are a standing proof that discipline, administered in a spirit of Christian kindness, is equal to the social reclamation of the most depraved and hopeless of our population. It is then no mere closet theory that we advocate, but a practical fact; thus showing that, what true philosophy says *ought* to be done, Christian men, with the Bible in their hands, and Christ in their heart, *are doing*.

The *spiritual* results of Ragged Schools have, however, not been so obvious, nor to so great an extent. It is true that we can point to 100 scholars who have made a profession of personal religion at the Supper of the Lord. It is also encouraging to be able to indicate seventy persons who are labouring as teachers in those Ragged Schools where they were first rescued from vice or misery. Yet, after all, when we remember that nigh 3,000 teachers are weekly engaged in telling the grand old story of the Cross, we think that greater spiritual results might have been anticipated, and hence we are ofttimes constrained to echo the prophet's words, "My leanness, my leanness!"

It was therefore with great pleasure that your article at pp. 217, on "Spiritual Life and Ragged Schools," was perused. I am inclined to hail the statements therein presented as the harbingers of a brighter day—telling, as they do, that there *is* a "residue of the Spirit," and that His converting grace was not exhausted at the day of Pentecost. For surely what the Holy Spirit has designed to do in one Institution, he can do in all; and hence there is no need, under the sense of hitherto abortive labour, to exclaim, "*Can* these dry bones live?" For let but the baptism of the Spirit come, and they will "stand up an exceeding great army."

It has been well said, that one fact is better than a hundred arguments. Yet, after all, in an age when the ancient gift of "discerning of spirits" (1 Cor. xii. 10) is well-nigh withdrawn, it is possible to mistake mere physical excitement for the work of the Holy Ghost—just, indeed, as when, in a kindred case, Philip baptized Simon Magus. Hence it is desirable to submit all spiritual phenomena to the Bible; for "What saith the Scripture?" is the true test of every spiritual feeling, as well as of every doctrine. I was thus led, after perusing your article, to ask, Is there any Bible-reason for expecting a religious awakening in the world at large, and in our Ragged Schools in particular? The result of these inquiries may be briefly indicated; leaving your readers prayerfully to search the Scriptures, and to fill up the outline.

There are many records of spiritual awakenings in the Bible, but two illustrations may be fitly presented: one from the Old and the other from the New Testament. One of these occurred before, and the other after, the First Advent; and, as proving that such revivals were not confined to the Hebrew section of the human race—one occurred mong the Gentiles, and the other among the Jews. Thus we find that, after the preaching of Jonah, the king of Nineveh issued a proclamation for a general fast, and, what was better, for a general repentance. This earnest appeal was so responded to by the nation, that it is recorded that "God saw their works, and that they turned from their evil way," and the doomed Gentile city was spared. (Jonah iii.) So whilst Nehemiah was rebuilding the walls of the Holy City, as the fruit of the preaching of Ezra, "the seed of Israel separated themselves from all foreigners, and stood and confessed their sins, and the iniquities of their fathers." (Nehemiah ix.) And the usual result of a true revival of religion followed: for "the joy of Jerusalem was heard even afar off" (Nehemiah xii. 43). At a later period in Jewish annals, the same religious awakenings are recorded; doubtless as examples and encouragements for the Christians of all times. For we read, after the stern preaching of John the Baptist in the wilderness of Judea, "that there went out to him Jerusalem and all Judea, and were baptized of him in Jordan, confessing their sins" (Matt. iii. 1—6). So when Peter preached to the Gentiles at Cæsarea, "the Holy Ghost fell on *all* them who heard the word" (Acts x. 34—48); and thus Cornelius and his friends became at once members of the household of faith.

But another question now arises. Were such manifestations of the power of the Holy Ghost limited to what may be styled the Biblical era; or is there any Scripture warrant for inferring that they are but illustrations of events which will occasionally occur to the very close of this dispensation? The Divine axiom which indicates that "The thing which hath been, it is that which shall be," would lead us to expect such occasional baptisms of districts and nations, that hundreds will be led *at once* to "flee from the wrath to come." But there is more direct proof of this deduction in revelation. Two passages may suffice: thus we read, "I will pour out my Spirit on *all* flesh" (Joel ii. 28). "I will *pour* my Spirit upon thy seed, and my blessing upon thine offspring" (Isa. xliv. 3). But, more than this, there are direct prophecies, that the outcasts and destitute ones among whom we are called to labour shall share in this blessed outpouring of the Holy Ghost. Thus Christ gave this commission, "Go out quickly into the streets and lanes of the city, and bring in hither the poor, the maimed, the halt, and the blind: and the servant said, Lord, it is done as thou hast commanded" (Luke xiv. 21—23). Nor was this message of Divine love rejected; for, as Jehovah declared by Zephaniah, "I will leave in the midst of thee an afflicted and poor people, and they shall trust in the name of the Lord" (Zeph. iii. 12). Nor was this to be either a lingering or a doubtful work: for, as the amanuensis of the Holy Spirit was instructed to write, "I will remove the iniquity of that land in *one day*" (Zech. iii. 9).

I cannot conclude this summary without indicating some of the causes why the

spiritual results of Ragged Schools have been so comparatively scanty, and the course which must be adopted, if labour and blessing are ever to be united. As in the preceding remarks, Scripture will be alone referred to. For, though it is possible that man may be right in his deductions; yet, as *certainty* is inherent in Divine revelation alone, its authority is indisputable.

In reply to the first question, Why has earnest labour for the spiritual welfare of our British Pariahs been followed by such small results?—Scripture gives the following hints:—"He did not many *mighty* works there because of their unbelief" (Matt. xiii. 58); "So we see they could not enter in because of unbelief" (Heb. iii. 19).

As an answer to the second question, What course should be pursued to render the spiritual benefits of Ragged Schools as palpable as are the social?—the Saviour intimates, that—"If two of you shall agree on earth as touching anything that they shall ask, it shall be done of them of my Father who is in heaven" (Matt. xviii. 19); "According to your faith, be it unto you" (Matt. ix. 29).

Let us then, as a practical conclusion to this important inquiry, work much, but pray more. Whilst labouring for the conversion of the outcast, let us ask for large results, and have faith that they will be granted. Let us, too, honour the Holy Ghost, by less faith in our own labours, but by steadier faith in His invincible operations. For we may be assured that, as the pebbles would never have pierced the forehead of Goliah had not faith hurled the sling—so, if *we* would slay the Giant Sin, faith must nerve the arm when "the sword of the Spirit" is wielded. It is a Divine axiom for all ages—of the first, as of these the last days of this dispensation—"All things are possible to him that believeth."

Yours, &c.,

Q IN THE CORNER.

LODGING-HOUSES.

To the Editor of the Ragged School Union Magazine.

DEAR SIR,—In your Magazine for August last there is an article suggestive of "Some Remedies for City Perils." In that paper the writer refers to the "New Lodging-house and Police Acts," and regards them as calculated to exercise a wholesome control over Common Lodging-houses. He then proceeds to state that several years ago the number of these houses placed under the inspection of the police was over 500, and the inmates more than 50,000, "*but now it is far more.*" This statement, whilst it is given with caution, nevertheless is likely to convey an inadequate idea of the extent of the common-lodging system.

The following particulars are obtained from the report of the Commissioners of Police, published since that article appeared:—

RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF HOUSES USED AS COMMON LODGING-HOUSES IN THE METROPOLIS.

No. of Houses permanently registered	2,646
No. of Houses periodically inspected, where lodgers are occasionally received, to prevent sub-letting	4,197
No. of Houses where the required alterations previous to registration are progressing	873
No. of Houses reported, not yet measured and approved by the Surveyor, and notices not expired	13
Total of Lodging-houses	7,729

Now, Sir, if the same proportion of inmates be allowed—viz., 100 to each house—no fewer than 772,900 poor persons, old and young, are lodging in this way. To enforce wholesome regulations in the houses for such a vast number of lodgers, must indeed be a great boon, and the benefits incalculable.

I am, dear Sir, &c.,

A CONSTANT READER.

HINTS ON TEACHING.

To the Editor of the Ragged School Union Magazine.

DEAR SIR,—Some remarks were made at the delegate meeting, held last week, on the proper mode of teaching in Ragged Sunday Schools, so as to impress Bible truth the most deeply on the minds and hearts of those instructed. On other occasions, similar remarks have been made, and one teacher is found to try one mode, and one another, according to the age and habits of the children, as may be found most profitable and pleasant.

Much must always be left to the judgment of the teacher; but from long experience I am inclined to think that a series of fixed lessons, varied by the superintendent occasionally, according to circumstances, is the best plan. When a superintendent of a Sabbath school, many years ago, my plan was to give out the previous Sunday what would be the chapter to be read, and lesson to be taught, on the next Sabbath. The teachers were all *expected to get that lesson thoroughly prepared by the time*, whether male or female teachers, young children or old—it was the same lesson for all—one, clear, distinct, and simple lesson for each Sunday. For example: Genes. 1 chap., lesson, God's Power and Goodness; or Luke 1 chapter, the Messenger of Christ; or Luke chapter 15, Repentance, &c.

When the Sunday came, the whole service hinged upon that lesson. The hymns, the prayer, the teaching in classes, the Bible reading, and the superintendent's address.

Thus one important truth, one grand lesson, was fully brought forward, made plain to the mind, and impressed on the heart. I would strongly recommend this plan to all superintendents.

The Sunday School Union lessons might be taken as a guide for any year, or a list made expressly for Ragged Schools, to be published by the Central Committee, and published monthly in the magazines, large and small.

I am, your obedient servant,

H. S.

Poetry.

TIME IS FLYING.

TIME is flying, flying,
Oh, how swiftly by!
Like a waterfall that's rushing,
Or a fountain ever gushing—
Hourly, daily, weekly, yearly,
Rapid as the lightning, nearly,
Do the moments fly.

Catch the *seconds* as they're passing,
Wait not for the *hours;*
Prize them as a golden treasure—
Use them not in trifling pleasure—
Seconds, minutes—prizing, holding
As you would those buds unfolding
Into choicest flowers.

And for some important purpose,
Not with selfish zeal;
See—humanity is bleeding,
Aid, thy fellow-man is needing.
Hundreds, thousands, millions—hear them
Breathing out their woes—go, cheer them,
Seek their wounds to heal.

Soon another year, all freighted
With the deeds of man,
Will be borne to God the giver,
And recall'd by mortal never!
Oh, be wakeful, watchful, ready,
Heart and hand, to bless the needy,
Thus fill out thy span.

A LODGE ON A HILL.

"Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all."

On Highgate Hill, hard by the road,
A pleasant cottage stood,
Within whose peaceful walls abode
The gifted and the good.

But now, beneath that honoured roof,
Another form appears—
A female form, with suffering bowed,
Though youthful still in years.

And who is this with feeble step,
And voice so sad and low,
In weakness and in weariness
Must pass her days below?

'Tis she who bathed the fevered brow,
And smoothed the dying bed,
Of those who for their country's sake,
Their blood so freely shed.

The hour is past, the strife is o'er,
The din of war is stilled,
She sees once more her native shore—
Her mission is fulfilled!

But ne'er returns the glow of health,
Which she had known before—
Not human skill, or England's wealth,
The martyr could restore!

To distant lands has spread her fame,
O'er many a hill and dale,
And long shall England bless the name
Of Florence Nightingale!

Her *deeds* are known throughout the earth,
Her *faith* to heaven alone,
Who, thus to save the soldier's life,
Has sacrificed her own!

S. S.

TO JOSEPH PAYNE, ESQ.*

A noble cause!—you stand excused—
Can *such* a plea be e'er refused?
Go follow then the "Eagle's" path—
His noble deeds—his earnest faith—
His ardent hope—his zeal untired,
With heavenly love and pity fired!
Oh! long may he remain to show,
What makes this earth a heaven below!
And when his earthly labours cease,
And he at last shall "rest in peace,"
When he in "mansions" passing fair,
A brighter coronet shall wear;
Go follow to that world unknown,
And *meet* him *there* "before the throne."

S. S.

*These lines were sent to Mr. Payne on his declining an invitation into the country, saying he was engaged to meet "that Eagle of Philanthropy—the noble Earl of Shaftesbury."

Editor's Portfolio.

Prize Writing-case.

We have carefully examined this compact writing-case, and are bound to admit that, for convenience and pocket adaptability, we have seen nothing of the kind equal to it. The Council of the Society of Arts offered a reward of £20, placed at their disposal by the Rev. F. Trench and J. M'Gregor, Esq., and the Society's medal, for a writing-case suited to the use of soldiers, sailors, emigrants, &c. The principal conditions were, that it should not weigh (when empty) above five ounces; that it should be of no greater length and

THE

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION

MAGAZINE.

"Train up thy children, England, in the way
Of righteousness, and feed them with the bread
Of wholesome doctrine. Where hast thou thy mines
But in their industry?
Thy bulwarks, where, but in their breast?
Thy might, but in their arms?
Shall not their number be thy wealth!
Thy strength, thy power, thy safety, and thy pride?"

VOLUME XI.

LONDON:
RAGGED SCHOOL UNION, 1, EXETER HALL;
PARTRIDGE & CO., 34, PATERNOSTER ROW;
AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

TO OUR READERS.

THE completion of another volume of the "Ragged School Union Magazine" gives a suitable opportunity for glancing at the efforts made and the results achieved during another year of Christian and philanthropic labour in relation to Ragged Schools. Much has resulted from the labours of a united body of voluntary teachers aiming at the eternal welfare of their scholars (but not losing sight of their temporal interests), which no flesh can gauge, but it shall be made known in that day when all secrets shall be revealed, and when the Judge of all shall announce before assembled worlds that "Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these little ones, ye did it unto Me."

Much then of the work that is being done in Ragged Schools is being done in faith, and while being done is the subject of earnest heartfelt prayer by those who are convinced that a Paul may plant and an Apollos water, but that God alone can give the increase. (See page 217.) That such a body of labourers, using such means, and with such high and holy aims, should increase in numbers is of grave importance, and with this object in view the Committee of the Ragged School Union brought the subject under the notice of the friends gathered at their last anniversary, by a special resolution, viz.:—

"That much gratitude is due to those Voluntary Teachers who have so assiduously, and with so much self-denying zeal, laboured in the Schools during past years; and it being indispensable to the success of Ragged Schools, from their Missionary character, that such voluntary agency should be sustained, that all such teachers be earnestly urged not to slacken in their work, but continue to attend as regularly and as numerously as possible."

It is hoped that this has resulted in large accessions to the body. It is here introduced that our Christian readers may again consider the subject with a view to the rendering of that personal help that is in their power to bestow.

The number of young persons and adults brought under the beneficial influences of Ragged Schools and Refuges has been increasing year by year, till the following are the results of the returns for the year now closing, viz.:—

145 Sunday Schools with 22,176 scholars in attendance.
150 Day Schools with 15,075 ,, ,,
187 Evening Schools with 8,965 ,, ,,
115 Industrial Classes with 4,281 ,, ,,
159 Paid Teachers in Day Schools.
146 Paid Teachers in Week Night Schools.
64 Paid Refuge and Industrial Masters and Mistresses. } Total 369.
371 Paid Monitors.
2,668 Voluntary Teachers.

There are 15 Refuges where 500 inmates are fed, lodged, clothed, and educated.
Upwards of 600 boys and girls have emigrated to the Colonies.
2,372 scholars left the Schools for situations during the year.
In March, 568 boys and girls received prizes for having remained in their situations upwards of twelve months, with good character.

63 Mothers' Meetings, attendance 1,704.
4 Fathers' Meetings, ,, 83.
64 Penny Banks, 15,494 depositors.
34 Clothing Clubs.

The 10 Shoe-black Societies in London employ an average of 326 boys, who, during the year 1858, earned £4,308, or upwards of £13 each boy. They cleaned during the year 1,033,920 pairs of boots and shoes.

To sustain these efforts, not including the Shoe-black Societies, the public has voluntarily contributed the noble sum, during the year, of £33,240. These figures apply only to the metropolis; similar, but less extensive, efforts have been made in nearly all the cities and large towns through the country. In Liverpool and Manchester, Ragged School Unions are in operation with a view to the formation of more schools, as well as for the supervision and increasing efficiency of those already established. These statements are not made in a vaunting spirit, but to recognise Christian efforts and acknowledge noble generosity; and, above all, to show, though in a very humble manner, the indebtedness to Him without whose blessing "the little one would never have become a thousand, nor the small one a strong nation."

1 EXETER HALL,
December, 1859.

THE EDITOR.

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Donations and Subscriptions for the Ragged School Union, or for any School in connection with the Society, will be thankfully received at the Society's Office, 1, Exeter Hall, London, W.C., or at the Society's Bankers, Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN, & Co., 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Post-office Orders should be made payable to Mr. JOSEPH G. GENT, *Secretary*, 1, Exeter Hall, Strand, London, W.C.

breadth than necessary to hold note-paper; that it must be made of a substance not liable to be spoiled by wet, in order that it might protect the contents from injury; and that the retail price should not exceed 1s. 6d. To Messrs. Parkins and Gotto has been awarded the prize for inventing a writing-case embracing the above conditions. A description of the one before us will be sufficient to convey an idea of its exceeding utility:—One side contains two quires of note-paper and a ruled blotting-book, the object of the latter being to give the writer lines to guide him and paper to dry his ink in one form; on the other side are envelopes and a diary. The case is also furnished with pens, a metal holder, and an indelible pencil. Of course, the fittings-up are not included in the original 1s. 6d. We recommend the case as being of a most convenient size and weight, of good strength and durability, and remarkably cheap.

State of Education in Norfolk.

The Rev. N. H. Pilkington, chaplain to Walsingham Bridewell, one of the Norfolk county prisons, draws a gloomy picture of what he describes as "the awful, almost incredible, ignorance of the agricultural classes in this district of Norfolk." During the past year 240 prisoners were committed to the Bridewell, and of these 121 could not read a letter in a book, 157 could not write their names, 57 could not say a word of the Lord's Prayer, and 84 could say it but very imperfectly; 61 could not tell who Jesus Christ was, state how or for what purpose he died, and were "to all intents and purposes heathens, being ignorant of the simplest and commonest Christian truths. . . . Many who could say the Lord's Prayer said it by rote, without knowing its meaning or why it was so called. Many of them had been at school when children, some even for three or four years, but having been early removed, and from time to time uncared for, very soon forgot what they had learnt, and in a short time became perfect heathens, not only practically, but intellectually." Mr. Pilkington strongly recommends adult evening schools as the "best means of checking and counteracting such a melancholy state of things."

Notices of Meetings.

Union Jack Brigade of Shoe-Blacks.

The annual meeting of the Union Jack Brigade was recently held in the Lecture Hall of the Sailors' Institute, Mercer Street, Shadwell. The chair was occupied by Robt. Charles, Esq., and there was a crowded attendance of the respectable inhabitants of the district.

The proceedings were commenced by the Secretary reading the report of the committee for the past year, which stated that the brigade was drafted from the different Ragged Schools in the district, and was called the Union Jack Brigade, because a large majority of their customers were seamen, while some of their stations were in the immediate vicinity of the docks. The brigade was formed in the month of January last, and since that time fifty-six boys had been drafted into it. Of those, twelve had left of their own accord, five had been sent to service, a few had been taken by their parents, thirteen had been discharged, and eighteen still remained in the brigade. The earnings of these boys since the formation of the brigade had been £102 11s. 4d., which would give a total of 27,016 pairs of boots they had cleaned. Of these earnings, 6d. per day was given to the boy, and the balance was divided into three parts. One-third was given to the boy, in addition to the sixpence; another third was appropriated to defray the expenses of the brigade; and the remaining third was put into a bank to the boy's credit, and when the sum amounted to 10s., he could take it up for the purpose of getting clothes. There was, however, a debt of nine pounds against the committee at the present time, and it was hoped the community would not only make up that sum, but place them, by their liberality, in a position which would enable them to extend their efforts.

The Chairman then addressed the meeting, highly commending the object which had called them together, to their liberality, and pointing out the origin of these shoe-black brigades, which were tried as an experiment in the year of the Great Exhibition, and, having then proved to

operate well and beneficially, had been increased and augmented, until now there was not a district in London where they were not to be found. It was not alone in blacking shoes that these boys were employed, but they were also taught to make the blacking used by them, to mend their own clothes, and trained and maintained their own band. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Mr. Kennedy moved the adoption of the report, and that the meeting congratulated the committee on the success which had attended their efforts during the past year.

The resolution was seconded by the Rev. Mr. M'Gill, supported by Mr. George Gowland, and cordially agreed to by the meeting, who backed it up by a liberal contribution in aid of the funds of the brigade.

The meeting was thereafter addressed by the Rev. M. M'Cull and Mr. Joseph Payne, who presented two of the boys with copies of the Bible and the "Pilgrim's Progress" for good behaviour.

KINGSTON RAGGED SCHOOLS.

A PUBLIC meeting was held in St. James's Hall, in advocacy of this Institution, on October 23th. The chair was taken by Alderman Sir Robert Carden, who was supported by the Rev. Thomas Pyne, the Mayor, General Lawrence; Mr. Locke, secretary to the Ragged School Union; Messrs Weston, Dawson, Stevens, Garner, &c. &c. A considerable number of the youths of the schools were present, and presented, with their teachers, an interesting appearance. Many of the pupils were adult young men, who, by their decorous conduct, evinced they had not been taught in vain.

The proceedings were commenced by the Rev. Thomas Pyne offering a prayer.

Sir Robert Carden, on rising, was greeted with welcome. He proceeded to observe that, doubtless, all who were present at that meeting, and also all who were present at the preceding one, would recollect they had two noblemen for their chairmen. On this occasion, when the secretary, Mr. Dawson, solicited him to become the chairman, he felt some little hesitation in following after such men as Lord John Russell and Lord St. Leonard's. He did not possess the eloquence of these two noblemen, but he could say he possessed at heart the interest of the Ragged Schools. On that theme he loved to dilate, and it had been his pleasure to be connected with the movement from its commencement, and when only two or three met together. It was an acknowledged fact that the country owe much to the benefits conferred by the agency of Ragged Schools. He knew, as a magistrate of the county, that one-half of the criminals could neither read nor write, and if the nation had neglected its duty towards these poor outcasts, he hoped now they would make amends for it. Where Ragged Schools had been established, they were invariably followed by mothers' meetings and penny banks. (He inquired if they had those auxiliaries at Kingston, and was answered that they had partially.) He hoped that they would soon have them not only in part, but entirely. (Cheers.) One fact in connection with Ragged Schools was, that they had effected a considerable diminution in juvenile crime. He held in his hand a report of the chaplain of Horsemonger-lane Gaol, which stated that the number of juvenile criminals was considerably less than in previous years, and this was attributed to the influence of Ragged Schools and Shoe-black Brigades. He saw in the "Ragged School Union Magazine," that in London and its suburbs there were 23,800 children in attendance at Ragged Schools. Let them consider what would be the character of these, had they not been rescued and brought up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. In allusion to the Shoe-black Brigades, of which there are ten in London, the speaker observed that there were 226 boys earning one penny at a time, which produced £4,308 a year, and this large sum was earned honestly. Whatever might be said of Ragged Schools, it must be admitted that the 226 of the Shoe Brigade were *shining* characters. (Cheers.) Then again, they had 1,740 late members of Ragged Schools placed out in good situations, which if they kept twelve months, they were entitled to receive a certificate of good character, which many of the lads prized most highly, so that they had the certificate carefully framed and preserved as a precious treasure. (Hear, hear.) He knew of no spectacle so fine as to see those children brought up in the fear of God, and becoming a blessing to their parents. Again, let them consider the small amount which each Ragged School cost; it only amounted to £1 per boy. Contrast that with the outlay for each juvenile criminal, which cost from £20 to £25 per annum. Then, if such was the fact, would it not be better to prevent rather than to punish? It was a standing disgrace to any place not to raise enough to support, where needed, a Ragged School. Such should never be in debt, and, for himself, he never liked to preside at a bankrupt affair. He saw a preponderance of ladies present, and he would remind them that the schools were £34 in debt, but he hoped to tell them before he left the meeting, that the debt was in a fair way for liquidation. He felt pleasure in presiding at Ragged School feasts, and was glad to find they had one at Kingston. He had served up the plum-pudding himself, and cut the roast beef, and hoped to do so again.

The report having been read, the meeting was addressed by General Lawrence, Rev. Thomas Pyne, Mr. W. Locke, Mr. Strachan, and Mr. Dawson.

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Buffett, Miss	0	8	0
Cabell, Mrs.	0	10	0
Cappelain. J., Esq.	0	10	6
Catt, G., Esq.	2	2	0
Cotgreave, Miss	0	10	0
C. W., per Secretary	10	0	0
Clabon, J. M., Esq.	1	1	0
Clack, Mrs.	0	10	6
Chilver, T. F., Esq.	1	0	0
Collins, Mr. J.	1	1	0
Davidson, Master	1	1	0
Douglas, Mrs.	5	0	0
Duckett, The Dow. Lady	10	0	0
Dugmore, J., Esq.	1	1	0
E. F., per Secretary	50	0	0
Elliott, Joseph, Esq.	1	1	0
Foster, J. P., Esq.	1	1	0
Field, Joshua, Esq.	1	1	0
Fraser, J. W., Esq.	1	1	0
Gratitude, per *Record*	1	0	0
Gratitude, per *Record*	0	10	0
Gurney, Messrs.	2	2	0
Hakes, Mrs.	1	1	0
Hibbert, Miss C.	5	0	0
Hill, Miss J.	1	1	0
Holditch, Rev. T. P.	1	1	0
Howard, Lady Fanny	1	1	0
Hudson, Mrs.	0	5	0
K. W., per Secretary	10	0	0
Kemble, Mrs. V.	10	10	0
Kenilworth, Friends at, per Miss Wilcox	0	10	0
Locke, J., Esq., col. box	0	14	2
Lys, B. D., Rev. J. T.	5	0	0
Martin, Miss	1	1	0
Marshall, James, Esq.	5	5	0
Maston, Miss,	1	1	0
Moreton, Mr. Robert	2	0	0
Mollison, A. T., Esq.	10	10	0
Martin, Miss, col. by—			
J. K. Martin	1	1	0
Miss Jennar	0	10	0
Mrs. Martin	0	5	0
Miss L. Kemble	0	5	0
Mrs. Gardiner	0	5	0
C. M.	0	5	0
Smaller sums	0	3	0
Nickson, Mrs.	1	10	0
Noble, Mrs.	0	7	0
Nethercote, Mrs.	0	10	0
Neate, John, Esq.	1	1	0
Oates, Miss	0	5	0
Oates, Miss Mary	0	10	0
Patteson, Rev. J.	0	10	0
Partridge, John, Esq.	1	1	0
Partridge, Mrs.	1	1	0
Partridge, Miss	1	1	0
Polhill, R. C., Esq.	0	10	6
Potter, Rev. J. P.	1	1	0
Reade, Mrs.	0	10	0
Reade, Mrs., for a Magic Lantern	0	5	0
Renshaw, Mrs.	0	10	0
Scott, J., Esq.	1	1	0
Sewell, W., Esq.	1	0	0
Smith, Mrs. G. T.	1	0	0
Spitta, Rev. F. J.	1	1	0
Stilwell, Thos., Esq.	5	0	0
Shaw, Mrs.	1	1	0
Slade, Henry, Esq., Family, and Sister	3	0	0
Soames, W. A., Esq.	10	0	0
Sotheby, Col.	1	0	0
Sperling, John, Esq.	20	0	0
Stewart, F., Esq.	1	0	0
Stott, G., Esq.	1	1	0
Teeson, M.A., Rev. J.	5	0	0
T. B. X.	0	10	0
Treggon, W. S., Esq.	2	2	0
Westmoreland, F. G., Esq.	1	0	0
Watford, Mrs.	1	0	0
Webb, B. W., Esq.	0	10	0
Welch, Mrs.	0	5	0
Western, Miss A. Y., col. by	2	1	3
White, J., Esq.	25	0	0
Whitwarth, Miss W.	0	10	0
Wilkinson, Capt., R.N.	0	10	6
Wilkinson, Jos., Esq.	1	0	0
Watson, Miss, col. by—			
Mrs. Atkey	0	5	0
Miss Atkey	0	2	6
Miss Atkins	0	10	0
Mrs. Barry	0	5	0
Mrs. Butt	0	2	6
Miss Brown	1	0	0
Miss S. Brown	1	0	0
Miss Boureman	0	5	0
Capt. de la Condamine	0	10	0
Mr. and Miss Cooper	3	0	0
S. W. Clayton, Esq.	0	10	0
Mrs. A. Carter	0	2	6
Mrs. Douglas	0	2	6
Rev. R. Ewbank	0	5	0
Miss Eldridge's box	0	15	0
A Friend	0	2	6
Miss Garrard	0	5	0
Mrs. Gillson	0	5	0
Miss Gillson	0	5	0
Miss Hicks	0	5	0
Mrs. Jackson	0	5	0
Miss Jackson	0	10	0
Mrs. Johnson	0	5	0
Mrs. Lowder	0	5	0
T. B. Maynard, Esq.	0	3	0
R. Milligan, Esq.	1	0	0
Miss Milligan	0	10	0
Mr. E. Marvin	0	10	0
Sir W. Richards	5	0	0
Mast. P. Reddell's box	1	9	0
R. Smith, Esq.	0	5	0
Sale of Work	0	9	0
Miss Stephens	0	2	6
St. James's Boys' Sunday School	0	18	2
St. James's Girls' Sunday School	0	3	4
Miss Sulivan	0	10	0
Miss Vane	0	5	0
Major and Mrs. Vane	0	7	6
Mrs. A. J. Wade	0	2	6
Mrs. Watson	1	0	0
A. G. Watson, Esq.	5	0	0
Miss Watson	1	0	0
Mrs. Wagner	0	5	0
Omitted last month.—			
Barron, J. A., Esq.	5	0	0
Jupp, Richard, Esq.	1	1	0
Moseley, H., Esq.	5	0	0
Richardson, Miss	10	0	0
Legacy by the late Samuel Thorowgood, per Richard and Joseph Barrett, Executors	10	10	0

[Continued on the opposite page.]

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Printed by Robert Kingston Burt, of No. 35, Arundel Square, Barnsbury Park, in the County of Middlesex, at his Office, 90½, Holborn Hill, in the City of London; and published by Partridge & Co., 34, Paternoster Row, in the City of London.—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1859.